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The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JUNE 11. 1739

91° 1237.

THE Sermons which have been publiſhed on thoſe two remarkable Days, the *30th of January*, and the *29th of May*, Days which ought to be had in perpetual Remembrance by every true *Briton*, have generally been either ſo injudicious, ſo manifeſtly tending to widen and inflame our unhappy Differences and Animoſities, inſtead of healing and allaying them, that it has often made many good Men wiſh, that the Obſervation of thoſe Days were utterly aboliſh'd, and no longer obſerved among us:

OR elſe they have been drawn up with ſuch Careleſneſs and Precipitation, and with no View or Deſign of doing Good, that they have been almoſt always diſregarded as the moſt trifling and inſignificant Diſcourſes.

STRANGE! that the Commemoration of thoſe two great Events, which might and ought to furniſh us with the beſt and wiſeſt Inſtructions to make us a happy and a flouriſhing People, ſhould either be ſo ſadly abus'd, or ſo ſhamefully neglected!

BUT, to the immortal Honour of two great and worthy Prelates now living, the Biſhops of *Glouceſter* and *Oxford*, every Man who wiſhes the Peace and Happineſs of his Country, cannot but be convinced, from the two Sermons lately publiſh'd by their Lordſhips on the *30th of January*, and the *29th of May*, what wiſe and excellent Inſtructions may be drawn from the Commemoration of thoſe two Periods of Time, and how uſeful and neceſſary it is that the publick and religious Remembrance and Obſervation of them ſhould be kept up and continu'd among us.

THE Publick has already paid that Regard which was ſo juſtly due to the late excellent Diſcourſe of the Biſhop of *Glouceſter* on the *30th of January*; and I am fully aſſur'd that the Sermon preach'd by the Biſhop of *Oxford* on the *29th of May* laſt will receive the ſame juſt and univerſal Approbation.

I have no Intereſt to ſerve in ſpeaking thus freely, as I an an entire Stranger to their Lordſhips, and in all Probability ſhall continue ſo. But it grieves me, for the Sake of all that is dear and valuable to us, to ſee what a Spirit of Deluſion and Infatuation is gone out amongſt us.

IF any thing can make us ſenſible of our Danger, before it is too late; if any thing can prevail with us to lay aſide our Heats and Animoſities, and unite in Support of the mild and juſt Government of the beſt of Princes, it muſt be the truly honeſt and judicious Advice and Inſtructions which the Biſhop of *Oxford* has laid down in his Sermon of *May* 29. 1739.

OF which the following Extract is only a Specimen.

'Much of the Miſery theſe Nations underwent was owing to that Proneneſs which there is in Mankind, both to magnify the real Inconveniences of their Condition, and add imaginary ones to them; and their own ill Conduct is always the laſt thing they charge them upon; that of their Superiors, uſually the firſt. For theſe Inconveniences, they flatter themſelves in the next Place, there muſt be ſome Remedy; and then, whatever Scheme for Reformation either their own Imagination preſents, or any-body elſe ſuggeſts, they embrace it immediately, run haſtily away with it, and ſoon grow too vehement ever to conſider, whether it be not impracticable or ineffectual, unjuſt or pernicious.—Intereſt, Opinion, Reſentment, Warmth of Temper, place different Things before different Perſons, in very ſtrong Lights; too ſtrong perhaps to ſee them diſtinctly, at leaſt to obſerve every thing connected with them. Theſe Views however they act boldly upon, heat one another, ſometimes by Concurrence, ſometimes by Oppoſition; doubt nothing in themſelves, ſuſpect nothing in thoſe that act with them, pardon nothing in thoſe that differ from them, deſtroy the Quiet of Numbers who have not deſerved it, as well as their own; and all to do Miſchief, it may be, inſtead of Good, even though they intend Good. For not only Schemes, which look plauſible to ſuch Perſons, may be very hurtful notwithſtanding, perhaps to themſelves, perhaps to others, who have an equal Right to be conſidered; but ſuppoſing them innocent, ſuppoſing them beneficial; yet attempting them raſhly may do unknown Harm, ſhould they miſcarry; and coſt infinitely too dear, ſhould they ſucceed. If a Nation is to be put into a Ferment for them, and the Multitude call'd in to be vehement about Matters of which they are no Judges; this in itſelf is a dreadful Evil, and may poſſibly ariſe to a deſtructive Height. For in ſome Circumſtances it is much eaſier to inflame Perſons, than to foreſee when they will cool, and there is one Point of yet greater Importance than reforming Faults,—preſerving Reverence to Authority.—If this be once loſt, every thing will be levelled.—And it ought to be well thought of, that Perſons, who begin with moderate and moſt laudable Intentions, may forget themſelves, may be entangled with others,—may be led on or driven into doing what they greatly diſapprove; or may loſe all Power of ſtopping Miſchief, when it is once ſet to work; and have nothing left, but to periſh with the Ship in the Storm they have help'd to raiſe.—Theſe Dangers are powerful Reaſons for thinking coolly what deſerves Oppoſition, and oppoſing it with Temper; for aſking ourſelves often, how far we mean to go? and obſerving carefully, what thoſe Perſons aim at with whom we are engag'd; for weighing well what Remedies the publick Conſtitution will bear, what it will be likely to ſink under; and ſeriouſly recollecting, how great Multitudes have their Fate involv'd in that of the Whole. There can be no Cautions more evidently juſt than theſe, though we had not had Experience to teach us ſo awfully, that for want of regarding them in the Times now before us, no one Scheme ended as it was deſign'd at firſt. Every thing was propos'd to be reform'd into Perfection; every thing, inſtead of that, was completely brought to Ruin; and happy did Men think themſelves, with very good Cauſe, when at laſt they were able to get back into the Situation which they had imagin'd before to be ſo intolerable.

'Nor let it be replied, that though the bold Attempts for Reformation and Liberty miſcarried then, they may ſucceed another Time. Let us rather reflect, that though the Confuſion and Slavery which they introduced proved but temporary then, the next Trial may perpetuate them——Liberty is a Bleſſing of ſuch unſpeakable Value, that no Wonder if the very Name of it be dear to Men; but the Name miſapplied was fatal to our Forefathers, and may be ſo to us. Licentiouſneſs of Speech and Writing, a favourite and moſt entertaining Species of Liberty to the inconſiderate, had the Effects amongſt them, which it muſt have every where, not only of injuring particular Perſons in the moſt ſenſible Manner, but of deſtroying that Regard to Stations and Offices, Ranks and Orders of Men, which muſt be preſerv'd, or Society muſt be diſſolv'd. For when once the People are taught to think ill, or meanly, of all Perſons that are their Governors, what remains for them but to think in the ſame Manner of Government itſelf, and treat it accordingly? There may indeed perhaps be no effectual Method of reſtraining theſe Enormities by Law, conſidering how artfully Men have learnt to diſguiſe them, without very great Danger of hurtful Conſequences from the Reſtraint. But to take this Advantage for being guilty of them, is a moſt ungenerous Uſe of Freedom againſt ſuch as wiſh it well, and a moſt unwiſe one againſt ſuch as do not.

'BUT indeed there are Perſons who ſeem almoſt to think that Liberty cannot be extended too far; that every Diminution of Authority is ſo much Gain, every Increaſe of it ſo much Loſs to the Community. Now if this be true, Laws and Government are a publick Nuiſance: And if not, Men ought to conſider, what Reſtraints are requiſite, as well as what may be abus'd; and remember, that a Right to do Things neceſſary to be done, muſt be veſted ſomewhere, and muſt be exerted. Authority indeed is of a growing Nature, but ſo is Averſion to Authority; and Freedom unreſtrain'd is Power unreſtrain'd. No Tyrannies have been more inſupportable than thoſe of the *Multitude*; nor can any Perſons be more juſtly dreaded, than they who declaim for Liberty, in the Spirit of Perſecution; and demand it with *Inſolence*, in the midſt of the *Enjoyment* of it.——Such Behaviour plainly ſhews, that not content with being *free*, they want to *rule*;——and ſince they cannot plead, that any *harſh Treatment* hath provok'd them to theſe Outrages, they are ſo far leſs excuſable than ſome of their Predeceſſors in the Times of our Troubles.'

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, June 8. Since my laſt came in the Goſport Sloop, Chapman, from Iſigney; the Sweet Peggy, Weeks, from Jerſey; and the William and Mary, Beal, from Guernſey: Alſo is ſailed to the ſame Place, the Sarah, Abraham Baſſet. At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships the Auguſta, Oxford, Salisbury, Shoreham, Spy, Cruizer and Swift. 'The Beginning of this Week, at Luckham Chine in the Iſle of White, was ſeiz'd by the Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe Yacht of this Place and brought hither, very near Seven Hundred Weight of Tea.' Wind at South.

Deal, June 9. Wind S. W. His Majeſty's Ship the Kennington is ſailed. Remain the Rumney, Pembroke, Faulkland and Portmahone; with the Samuel, Piercy; the Betſey, Budden; and the Loyal Judith, Painter, for Philadelphia; the Prince William Grout, for Diep; the Charming Molly, Powell, for Bourdeaux; the Ann and Betty, Rice, for Falmouth; the ——, Houlding; and the Kate Margaret, Trenholm, for Rochelle; and the Willett, Griffith, for St. Chriſtopher's. Arrived the King William, Saunders, from Eaſt India; the Hope, Pearſon; the Dorothy and Mary, Butler; and the Scipio, Jones, from Cadiz; the Don Carlos, Clarke, from the Canaries; the Neptune, Brapple, from Antigua; and the Clarendon, Way, from Jamaica.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Kenſington, June 7. The following Addreſs having been tranſmitted to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty; who was pleaſed to receive the ſame very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant Schools in Ireland.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Incorporated Society in Dublin for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant Schools in Ireland, do humbly preſent to your Majeſty our moſt dutiful and grateful Acknowledgements for your Majeſty's late gracious Benefaction, towards carrying on the Deſigns of the Charter granted by your Majeſty to this Society.

Animated by your Majeſty's truly Royal Bounty, we ſhall be able more effectually to diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in us, and to proceed with Vigour in educating the Children, eſpecially of Popiſh Parents, in Proteſtant Principles, and training them to Labour of all Kinds, particularly the Linnen Manufacture.

This very ſeaſonable Inſtance of your Majeſty's Goodneſs, is a new Proof of your Regard for the Proteſtant Religion, and the true Intereſt of this Country. And the Increaſe of your Royal Family, by the Birth of another Prince, (upon which we humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty), gives us the moſt pleaſing Proſpect, that when the Glory of your Majeſty's Reign ſhall be compleated, which we pray God may long continue happy and proſperous, the Bleſſings we now enjoy will be conveyed to lateſt Poſterity.

Kenſington, June 7. This Day Don Marco Antonio de Azevedo Coutinho, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majeſty; to which he was introduced by his Grace

Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell, Knight, Maſter of the Ceremonies.

He had afterwards a private Audience of Leave of his Royal Highneſs the Duke.

And alſo a private Audience of Leave of their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes; to both which he was introduced by the Maſter of the Ceremonies.

On Saturday ended the Seſſions at the Old Baily. James Wint, a notorious Offender, who was the Day before found guilty of Felony, was this Day capitally convicted for ſtealing a Parcel of Goods out of the Dwelling-Houſe of John Walton. Among the Number of thoſe Acquitted was Edward Goodman, who was indicted by Brogdon Poplet of Drury-lane for Perjury, in his Evidence againſt the ſaid Poplet on an Indictment for a Robbery. At this Seſſions, one was burnt in the Hand, 2 order'd to be whipp'd, 27 to be tranſported, and the 5 following received Sentence of Death, viz.

1. James Wint above-mentioned.

2, 3. James Caldclough and Joſeph Morris, two Soldiers, for robbing Mr. Swaford and Mr. Banks on the Highway near Knightsbridge.

4. Jarvis Hare, a little Boy about 14 Years of Age, for Horſe-ſtealing, who had very often been try'd for Offences of the ſame Kind, and acquitted on the Account of his Youth, as not being ſuppoſed capable of diſtinguiſhing Good from Evil.

5. William Cary, brought by Habeas Corpus from Reading, and convicted of ſtealing a Gold Watch, Money, and other Things of Value, from William Elliot in the Old Baily.

At this Seſſions the Court ſet a Fine of 5 l. on one of the Sheriffs Officers, for extorting one Shilling for letting a Perſon into Court who was an Evidence againſt Jarvis Hare; and the ſaid Fine was ordered to be eſtreated.

On a Repreſentation of ſome favourable Circumſtances in the Caſe of George Bird, committed for returning from Tranſportation, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant him a Pardon on Condition of being tranſported for Life.

The Lords of the Treaſury have contracted with Mr. Andrew Reed of London, Merchant, for the tranſporting of Perſons convicted here, and in the neighbouring Counties, of Felony, to ſome of his Majeſty's Colonies in America.

Yeſterday being Whitſunday the ſame was obſerved at Court as a High Feſtival, when the Knights Companions of the moſt Noble Orders of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

The ſame Day his Majeſty, their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Princeſſes, went to the Royal Chapel at Kenſington, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Sub-Almoner to his Majeſty.

After which his Majeſty, the Duke and Princeſſes, received the Holy Communion from the Hands of the Lord Biſhop of London

And his Majeſty, according to ancient Cuſtom, made an Offering at the Altar of three Purſes, containing Gold, Myrrh and Frankincenſe

Next Saturday is fix'd for his Majeſty's Reviewing the three Regiments of Foot Guards, Orders being iſſued out for that Purpoſe.

Mrs Hunt, Wife of Mr. Hunt, an eminent Wine Merchant and Grocer in Piccadilly, and Mrs. Brathwaite, who was a Lodger at Mr. Hunt's, won the Centre Houſe in Groſvenor's-Square on Friday laſt, which is valued at 10,000 l.

Next Week his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will ſet out in order to embark for the ſaid Kingdom.

They ſtill continue to preſs very briskly, taking Men out of the outward-bound Ships, Mackarel-Smacks, Peter-Boats, &c.

On Thurſday next his Majeſty's Plate of 100 Guineas will be run for at Guilford in Surry.

On Saturday laſt Mr. John Wilſon, Tallow-Chandler and Grocer in High-ſtreet, St. Giles's, was ſworn in before the Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex at Hicks's-Hall, High Conſtable for Holbourn Diviſion for the Year enſuing.

BANKRUPTS.

Silver Criſpin, of the Pariſh of St. Andrew, Holbourn, in the County of Middleſex, Confectioner.

Samuel Evitt, of the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surry, Diſtiller.

Thomas Hawkſworth, late of the Pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Broker and Chapman.

James Spurll, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, Turner.

Henry Ahleves, of Great Maddox-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. George Hanover-Square, in the County of Middleſex, Taylor and Chapman.

George Goodwin, of the Pariſh of St. John Southwark, in the County of Surry, Wheelwright and Dealer in Timber.

William Stephenſon, late of Darlington, in the County of Durham, Innholder and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	02 56	03 18

Bank Stock 139. India 164. South Sea 95 3 4ths, 95 1-4th, 95 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109, 108, 108 1-half. New ditto 109 1-4th, 108 1-4th, 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 102 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 98. London Aſſurance 11 7-8ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. 2 s Premium. South Sea ditto 1 l. 1 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto no Price. Million Bank 121.

This Day is publiſh'd,

[Price Four Shillings and Three-pence in Sheets]

THE Neceſſity of Revelation; or, An Enquiry into the Extent of Human Powers with reſpect to Matters of Religion, eſpecially thoſe two Fundamental Articles, the Being of God, and the Immortality of the Soul.

By ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *D. D. Regius Profeſſor of Divinity and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in the Univerſity of St. Andrew's.*

London: Printed at the Expence of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning; and Sold by A. Millar, at Buchanan's Head in the Strand; J. Nourſe, at Temple-Bar; and J. Gray, in the Poultry, Bookſellers to the Society.

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price Three Shillings)

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A Commentary on the Fifty-Third Chapter of ISAIAH.

With Three Diſſertations.

I. On a Gnozer, or Advocate.

II. On a Dour or Generation, &c.

III. Of the Ancient Method of propoundirg important Points, by Way of Queſtion.

To which is added,

An Appendix of Eighty-nine Queries, concerning divers Ancient Religious Traditions and Practices; and the Senſe of many Texts of Scripture, which ſeem to allude to, or expreſs them.

By S HARRIS, *D. D. F. R. S. Late her Majeſty's Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Cambridge.*

Printed for C. Davis, in Pater-noſter-Row,

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1. Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions by the late Rev. Francis Atterbury, Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter and Dean of Weſtminſter, 4 vols. 8vo.

2. The late Learned Dr. Wall's critical Notes on the Old Teſtament, 2 vols 8vo.

3. The Characters and Properties of True Charity diſplay'd.

N. B. This Book was tranſlated at the Deſire of Mr. Le Pluche, Author of the Speetacle de la Nature.

This Day is publiſhed,

The THIRD EDITION,

To which is prefix'd, The Theory of Perſpective, in which the Reaſons and Grounds of the ſeveral Methods thods made uſe of in the Practice are ſhewn and demonſtrated by James Hodgſon, F. R. S. *and Maſter of the Royal Mathematical School in Chriſt-Hoſpital.*

THE Practice of Perſpective; or, An eaſy Method of repreſenting Natural Objects according to the Rules of Art. Applied and Exemplified in all the Variety of Caſes; as Landskips, Gardens, Buildings of divers Kinds, their Appendages, Parts, Furniture, &c. With Rules for the Proportions, Poſitions, &c. Figures, both in Draught and Relievo. Alſo the Manner of conducting the Shadows by divers Luminaries; and practical Methods of Deſigning truly, without underſtanding any Rules at all. A Work highly neceſſary for *Painters, Engravers, Architects, Embroiderers, Statuaries, Jewellers, Tapeſtry-workers*, and others concerned in Deſigning. The Whole illuſtrated with 150 Copper-Plates. Wrote in French by a Jeſuit of Paris. Tranſlated into Engliſh,

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If you would proceed immediately to the Practice of Perſpective, without engaging in the Intricacies of the Theory; the Jeſuit's *Perſpective will anſwer your Purpoſe.* Wolfius in Element. Mathef. Tom. II. p. 1048.

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THE *Nature, Folly, Sin* and *Danger* of being *Righteous over-much*; with a particular View to the Doctrines and Practices of certain MODERN ENTHUSIASTS; being the Subſtance of Four Diſcourſes lately preach'd in the Pariſh Churches of Chriſt-Church and St. Laurence Jewry, London; and St. Martin's in the Fields, Weſtminſter.

By JOSEPH TRAPP, *D. D.*

Printed for S. Auſten at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard; and L. Gilliver and J. Clarke at Homer's Head in Fleet-ſtreet.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

The NINTH EDITION, *Corrected, of,*

THE FARRIER'S NEW GUIDE, Containing, Firſt,

The Anatomy of a HORSE; being an exact and compendious Deſcription of all his Parts, with their Actions and Uſes: Illuſtrated with Figures curiouſly Engraved on Copper Plates.

SECONDLY,

An Account of all the Diſeaſes incident to HORSES, with their Signs, Cauſes, and Method of Cure; wherein many Defects in the Farrier's Practice are now carefully ſupply'd, their Errors expoſed and Amended, and the Art greatly improved and advanced, according to the lateſt Diſcoveries.

The Whole interſperſed with many curious and uſeful Obſervations concerning Feeding and Exerciſe, &c.

By W. GIBSON.

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Where may be had, by the ſame AUTHOR,

1. The Farrier's Diſpenſatory. In Three Parts. The Fourth Edition.

2. The true Method of Dieting Horſes. The 3d Edit.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and this All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with, ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Baſſamick Electuary.

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